# Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & BENFORD.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 2758.——VOL. 53.

FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. AUGUST 21, 1857.

NEW SERIES——VOL. 1, NO. 3.


## Select Poetry.

### THE SCAR OF LEXINGTON.

BY H. F. GOULD.

With cherub smile, the prattling boy,
Who on the veteran's breast reclines,
Has thrown aside his favorite toy,
And round his tender finger twines
Those scattered locks, that, with the flight
Of fourscore years, are snowy white;
And, as a scar arrests his view,
He cries, "Grandpa, what wounded you?"

"My child, 'tis five-and-fifty years
This very day, this very hour,
Since, from a scene of blood and tears,
Where valor fell by hostile power,
I saw retire the setting sun
Behind the hills of Lexington;
While pale and lifeless on the plain
My brothers lay for freedom slain!

"And ere that fight, the first that spoke
In thunder tones to our land, was o'er,
Amid the clouds of fire and smoke,
I felt my garments wet with gore!
'Tis since that dread and wild affray,
That trying, dark, eventful day,
From this calm April eve so far,
I wear upon my cheek the scar.

"When thou to manhood shalt be grown,
And I am gone in dust to sleep,
May Freedom's rights be still thine own,
And thou and thine in quiet reap
The unblighted product of the toil
In which my blood bedewed the soil!
And while those fruits thou shalt enjoy,
Bethink thee of this scar, my boy.

"But, should thy country's voice be heard
To bid her children fly to arms,
Gird on thy grandsire's trusty sword;
And, undismayed by war's alarms,
Remember, on the battle field,
I made the hand of God my shield,
And be thou spared like me, to tell
What bore thee up, while others fell!"

From the Press.

### A SERENADE.

BY HENRY B. HIRST.

Aline, Aline, my own Aline,
The night is bright and calm;
And the alder blossoms flood the air
With clouds of fragrant balm:
The nightingale sits by his mate
And sings his soul away—
Night owns the hours of love, Aline,
And not the garish day.

Come forth Aline, and by the stream,
Beneath the willow's shade,
Wander with me, and learn from me
How heaven on earth is made.
The kiss of love, the light of eyes,
Would make a desert green—
Thy glance, thy kiss a Paradise—
An Eden of bliss, Aline.

*Phila. Aug. 8th*, 1857.

### TRUSTING AN INDIAN CHIEF,

OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED—A FACT.

One of the first settlers in Western New York was Judge W., who established himself at Whitestown, about four miles from Utica.—He brought his family with him; among whom was a widowed daughter with an only child, a fine boy of about four years old. You will recollect that the country around was an unbroken forest, and this was the domain of the savage tribes.

Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping on goods terms with the Indians, for he was nearly alone, he was completely at their mercy. Accordingly, he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings and to secure their good will in return. Several of the chiefs came to see him, and all appeared pacific. But there was one thing that troubled him; an aged chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great influence, who resided at a distance of six miles, had not yet been to see him; nor could he by any means ascertain the feelings and views of the Sachem, in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent a message, and the answer was, that he would visit him on the morrow.

True to his appointment, the Sachem came. Judge W. received him with marks of respect, and introduced his wife, his daughter and the little boy. The interview that followed, was deeply interesting. Upon its results, the Judge conceived his security might depend, and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country, to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said, "Brother, you ask much and you promise much; what pledge can you give of your faith?"

"The honor of a man that never knew deception," was the reply.

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the Sachem.

"I have put my life in your hands, said the Judge; is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed."

"So much is well," replied the chief; "the Indian will repay confidence; if you trust him, he will trust you. But I must have a pledge. Let the boy go with me to my wigwam: I will bring him in three days with my answer."

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother, she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart as the Indian made this proposal. She sprang from her seat, and rushing to the boy who stood at the side of the Sachem, looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration, she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her breast, was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the Sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of the enterprise; the very lives of the family depended on the decision of the moment. "Stay, stay, my daughter!" said he.—"Bring back the boy, I beseech you. I would not risk a hair of his head. He is not more dear to you than me. But, my child, he must go with the chief. God will watch over him. He will be as safe in the Sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in your arms.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears.—In the night she awoke from her sleep, seeming to hear the screams of her child calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore away—and the third day came: How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away, noon arrived, and the afternoon was far advanced, yet the Sachem came not. There was gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if despair was settling coldly around her heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest towards the Sachem's abode.

At last as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chieftain were seen dancing above the bushes in the distance. He advanced rapidly and the little boy was at his side. He was gaily attired as a young chief—his feet being dressed in moccasins, a fine beaver skin was on his shoulders, and eagle's feathers were stuck in his hair. He was in excellent spirits, and so proud was he of his honors that he seemed two inches taller than before.—He was soon in his mother's arms; and in that one brief moment she seemed to pass from death to life. It was a happy meeting—too happy for me to describe.

"The white man has conquered," said the Sachem, hereafter let us be friends. You have trusted the Indian: he will repay you with con-

He was as good as his word, and Judge W. lived there many years, laying the foundation of a flourishing and prosperous community.

### The Logic of Rogues.

There is something mournful in the thought that those faculties which are fitted to the investigation of science, morals, art, religion, government, and all other noble subjects, should be perverted to the basest purposes. A magnificent city in ruins is a melancholy spectacle; but a mind broken and dismantled by the very being who should have kept it in harmonious preservation, is a still more deplorable sight.—While men continue to abuse their rich endowments, there will exist an abiding necessity for the highest forms of teaching. The old doctrine, that "might makes right," which has so long been in active use, and which yet charms and sways the ruthless, has been the source of incalculable mischief. The inventor of it was in plain language, a rogue, and the reasoning by which he sought to justify himself, was the logic of a rogue. Innocence, truth, mercy and justice, was dissipated, like the beautiful myths of ancient story, by his peculiar argumentation. "Yonder is a fine domain, and I want it; here is a strong arm, and I will take it!" Then followed the clang of arms and the shouts of the rioters, and all was over, save the suffering of the despoiled. The only redeeming feature in this process was the celerity with which it was done. But the modern application of the doctrine, whether illustrated by the movements of fillibusters or the doings of slave catchers, is not entitled to this praise. The methods now adopted are slower, more tedious, and because of the advance of civilization, more cruel.—When the charms of virtue are depicted, and honesty is lauded and mercy extolled, the advocates of this doctrine have recourse to ridicule in order to meet the glowing narration, and hush the utterance of truth. "Might makes right is my motto; who cares for dotard moralizers, crazy fanatics, or political parsons?—Come along with us, and we will have a jolly time of it!" is the language of the unprincipled. Who is safe in the company of such men? Equally pernicious is that other shameful tenet, "the world owes me a living:" but those who make use of it do not relate in what manner the debt was contracted, or whether any portion of it has ever been discharged. It is to be observed that industrious merchants, patient mechanics, toilsome clerks, and honest persons of all descriptions, never resort to this maxim, while the idle and lazy part of the community, who never do any work, or, if any, very little, have it as pat on their tongues as the last new slang phrase. Here again the reasoning is peculiar and excessively curt—poverty, the premise; the saying in question, the ratiocination; and theft of something worse the conclusion. This is the logic of rogues; but however plausible it may seem to be in their perverted judgments, the community, as well as the higher law, will hold them to a rigid accountability.—*Phila. Times.*

☞After a funeral, in Boston, a husband returned to his saddened domicile to receive visits of condolence from sympathizing friends. "Well, how do you feel now?" asked one. "Better—somewhat better!" was the reply; "this little promenade has done me good!"

### WHAT IS BEAUTY?

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever." So wrote the poet, and to this sentiment responds the universal heart of humanity. There never lived and breathed a human being in whose breast was not planted the love of the beautiful, in some form, and whose heart did not throb with more rapid stroke, and whose eye did not flash with a deeper fire, at the realization of his ideal. There is a harmony in nature that never fails to touch a chord in the bosom of the savage as well as the civilized man. At her great shrine all are worshippers: in her immense arcana are scattered myriad idols, inviting the homage and adoration of all the children of the race.

The innate love of the beautiful is confined to no peculiar clime—is manifested in no peculiar creed—is inherent in no distinct race—but is as universal and pervading as the "casing air."—The lone shepherd, as he watches his flock by night, looks up to the great blue vault, fretted with a million burning stars, and reading the mystical and Chaldean love of their strange depths, owns their wondrous beauty, and is thrilled by their inspiration. The sea-tossed mariner, a thousand miles away upon the briny deep, he, too, sees the eternal stars above their shimmering glances upon the dancing waves, and owns their soft and gentle sway; but to him there is a sweeter, because more fearful beauty, in the wild music of the blast screaming through the trembling shrouds, and the roar and unrest of the ever swelling waters. The wayward boy, in the buoyancy of his young life, chases the many-hued and gauzy winged butterfly for its rich and glowing colors of a day; those of riper years deem the pursuit idle, and profitless and cruel pastime; yet who can tell but that in the plastic and unschooled mind of that bounding youth, are, even in that chase, developing and germinating forms and ideals of the beautiful that shall haunt his existence as a spell, and in after years glow upon the painter's canvass, or live immortal in the enduring marble?

Go where we list, turn where we will, in the depth of winter, when the earth is matted with the spotless snow, or in the season of flowers, when the air is vocal with the song of birds, we behold forms of beauty and of loveliness scattered with a profuse hand. There is beauty on the maiden's lip, in her speaking eye; and on the massive brow of intellectual man; it is seen in the rose-enamelled landscape, and stamped on the wierd and everlasting stars; it is heard in the roar of the ever-heaving ocean, and murmurs in the gentle rivulet. But there is still a higher type of beauty, *Truth*, which is [illegible] of the good and the just man. This principle, like the outward forms of beauty, of which we have spoken, is inherent in no particular race, is confined to no peculiar zone, but has its disciples everywhere, and forms a band of universal brotherhood, from all races and creeds and conditions of men: ever since recorded time began, the world has been filled with martyrs—martyrs to political opinions, martyrs to religious creeds, and martyrs on the shrine of love. And can we imagine any grander and nobler contemplation for the student of history than the study of those characters of the past who courted death for the vindication of a principle, and smiled at the flames and tortures which their love of truth and their hatred of wrong had invoked? How we delight to dwell upon the memory and the deeds of WILLIAM WALLACE, TELL, HOFER, and upon WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, and the other memorable men of our Revolution; not so much on account of themselves as for the symmetry and the magnitude of the great truths they embodied, and to maintain which they had staked their lives. To the enlightened and philosophic mind, before the grandeur and sublimity of such a retrospect, all the charms of Nature and of Art, great and multiform as they are, "pale their ineffectual fires." God grant that from the loins of our Republic, may from time to time spring up a race of men whose love of truth—the highest type of beauty—shall exalt them above temptation, and shall make them all-powerful for its preservation, honor and glory.—*Press.*

### Fountain of Blood in a Cavern.

E. G. Squier's notes on Central America describe a wonderful effusion of a fluid resembling blood, near the town of Vitud, in the State of Honduras. It appears that there is continually oozing and dropping from the roof of a cavern there a red liquid, which, upon falling, coagulates so as to precisely resemble blood. Like blood, it corrupts, insects deposit their larvæ in it, and dogs and buzzards resort to the cavern to eat it. Attempts have several times been made to obtain some of this liquid for the purpose of analysis, but in all cases without success, in consequence of its rapid decomposition, whereby the bottles containing it were broken. The small cavern, or grotto, during the day, is visited by buzzards and hawks, at night by multitudes of vampire bats, for the purpose of feeding on the unnatural blood. It is situated on the border of a rivulet, which it keeps reddened with a small flow of the liquid, which has the color, taste, and smell of blood. In approaching the grotto, a disagreeable odor is observed, and when it is reached there may be seen pools of the apparent blood in a state of coagulation.—The peculiarities of this liquid are considered due to the rapid generation in this grotto of some very prolific species of infusoria. The California State Journal, remarking on the above, observes that the *estero* of the town of Monterey contains a species of blood-red infusoria, (the larvæ of water insects,) which, at certain seasons of the year, smells precisely like fresh fish, or, on exposure in a vessel, like putrid fish. In some seasons it has been found dried in flakes, and of the intense color of vermillion.—*Scientific American.*

☞A popular writer, speaking of the oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water would be fresh.

### THE PATCH ON MARCY'S BREECHES.

Harper's Weekly relates the following anecdotes of Mr. Marcy:

"While he was Governor of this State, he was visiting Newburg on some public occasion, and with a party of gentlemen, Whigs and Democrats, was at the Orange Hotel. Good humor was prevailing, and one story suggested another. The Governor always enjoyed a story, and could tell one with excellent effect. A Whig lawyer was present, and the Governor recognizing him, said:

'Ay, yes: I'll tell you a good story of Spooner. The other day he came up to Albany, on his way to the Whig Convention at Utica, and so he took it in his way to call on me to get a pardon for a convict at Sing Sing. I heard the case, examined the documents, and being satisfied that all was right, agreed to grant the request. Spooner handed me the paper to endorse and I wrote, 'Let pardon be granted, W. L. Marcy:, when Spooner cried out, 'Hold, hold, Governor, that's the wrong paper!" And sure enough it was a *Whig speech he was going to make at Utica*, abusing me the worst possible way. But I had granted pardon in advance, and I suppose he committed the offence afterwards.'"

The story was received with great applause, and Spooner being looked to for a response, instantly went on with the following, which, for an extempore story, certainly is capital;

"Yes, gentlemen, yes I did. And when the Convention was over we went to Niagara Falls, and as we were dragging on by stage over miserable corduroy roads, banging our heads against the top of the coach, and then coming down as if we were to go through the bottom, the stage came to a dead halt; the driver dismounted, opened the door, and requested us to descend. We did so, supposing some accident had occurred. When we were all out, standing on the ends of the logs of which the road was made, the driver took off his hat and said: 'Gentlemen we always stop here out of respect to the Governor, this is the identical spot where Gov. Marcy *tore his pantaloons!*'

The story was heard with great jollification, in which no one joined more heartily than the Governor himself.

The *pantaloon* incident deserves to be recorded in every history of this great man. He was sent out to hold special sessions of Court to try the Anti-Masonic parties charged with murder. He was to receive a salary and his expenses. With that nice regard for details that belonged to his sterling character, he [illegible] ing it necessary or proper to revise and strike out those items of a private nature, which other men, less scrupulous in greater matters, might have carefully suppressed. There stood the tailor's charge for mending: The political foes of the Judge, when he came to be candidate for Governor, found, it, and paraded it before the world in the newspapers, and making an effigy of Mr. Marcy suspended it in the streets of Albany, with a great patch on the pantaloons and the tailor's charge on the top of that.

But an observant people saw through the patch and the charge, into the heart of an honest man, and in that very deed of his they recognized a frankness and transparency of character that commended him to their warm approbation. It is not probable that the pantaloon charge lost him a single vote, while it is doubtless true that it made for him a multitude of friends. He was never ashamed of it, and never had reason to be.

### What a Newspaper Does for Nothing.

The following article should be read and pondered well by every man who takes a newspaper without paying for it:

The result of my observation enables me to state, as a fact that the publishers of newspapers are more poorly rewarded than any class of men in the United States, who invest an equal amount of labor, capital and thought. They are expected to do more service for less pay, to stand more sponging and "dead heading," to puff and defend more people without fee or hope of reward, than any other class.

They credit wider and longer; get oftener cheated: suffer more pecuniary loss: are oftener the victims of misplaced confidence than any other people in the community. People pay a printer's bill more reluctantly than any other. It goes harder with them to expend a dollar on a valuable newspaper, than ten on a needless gewgaw; yet everybody avails himself of the use of the editor's pen and the printer's ink.

How many professional and political reputations and fortunes have been made and sustained by the friendly and unrequited pen of the editor? How many embryo towns and cities have been brought into notice and puffed into notoriety by the press? How many railroads now in successful operation, would have foundered but for the assistance of the "lever that moves the world:" in short, what branch of activity or industry, has not been promoted, stimulated and defended by the press?

And who has tendered it more than a miserable pittance for its mighty services? The bazaars of fashion and the haunts of appetite and dissipation are thronged with an eager crowd, bearing gold in their palms, and the commodities there needed are sold at enormous profits, though intrinsically worthless, and paid for with scrupulous punctuality: while the counting room of the newspaper is the seat of jewing, cheapening, trade, orders, and pennies. It is made a point of honor to liquidate a grog bill, but not of dishonor to repudiate a printer's bill.

☞A western editor once apologized to his readers somewhat after this fashion:

"We intended to have a death and marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

A JOKE FOR SELFISH HUSBANDS.—Lord Ellenborough was once about to go on the circuit, when Lady Ellenborough said that she should like to accompany him. He replied that he had no objection, provided she did not encumber the carriage with band boxes, which were his abhorence. During the first day's journey, Lord Ellenborough happened to stretch his legs, stuck his foot against something below the seat. He discovered that it was a band box. Up went the window and out went the band-box. The coachman stopped, and the footman thinking that the band-box had tumbled out of the window by some extraordinary chance, were going to pick it up, when Lord Ellenborough furiously called out "Drive on!" The band-box was accordinly left by the ditch side. Having reached the county town where he was to officiate as Judge, Lord Ellenborough proceeded to array himself for his appearance in the Court House. "Now," said he, 'where's my wig—where is my wig?" "My Lord," replied his attendant, "it was thrown out of the carriage window."

SUICIDE IN PITTSBURG.—Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, committed suicide at her husband's residence on Water street, near Liberty, Pittsburg, a few days since. The deceased who was married several months ago, had a difficulty with her husband on Wednesday last, about his bringing his step-brother and wife to live with them, she opposing it. On expressing his determination to bring them into the house, Mrs. Stevenson went up stairs, procured a quantity of the solution of corosive sublimate, used for killing vermin and drank it. The poison soon commenced to operate on her, and being *enciente*, labor pains were brought on. Dr. Murdoch was called in, and did all in his power to alleviate the sufferings of the rash woman, but she only lingered until Sunday, when she died.

A COMET APPROACHING BOTH TO THE EARTH AND TO THE SUN.—A circular from the editor of the *Astronomical Journal* announces the discovery, by Dr. Peters, of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, of a faint comet in the constellation Camelopardalus, which has neither nucleus nor tail, and is without any well defined outline. From his observations of July 25, 26, and 27, Dr. Peters has computed parabolic elements which show that the comet is approaching both to the earth and to the sun, and has a chance to become of a splendid appearance near to the time of its perihelion, at the end of August or beginning of September. By comparing these elements with those computed for the [illegible] return during or about this year—as D'Arrest's, de Vico's, Charles V's, or his own thirteen years' comet.

A MOTHER'S COUNSEL.—Forty years ago a mother stood on the green hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son, sixteen years old, mad with the love of the sea. And, as she stood by the garden gate a sunny morning, she said:—"Edwin, they tell me—for I never saw the ocean—that the great temptation of the seamen's life is drink. Promise me, before you quit your mother's hand, that you will never drink. I gave her the promise, and I went the broad globe over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South—I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form by the garden gate, on the green hillside of Vermont, did not rise before me, and to-day, at the age of sixty, my lips are innocent of the taste of liquor.

☞In the City of Providence, was a large audience collected in the walls of the old theatre. The performance had reached the crisis wherein the dreadful villain of the play was to be shot—the fatal pistol was even pointed at its victim the house was wrought up to the intensest excitement, and all was still as death.

At this breathless period a highly respectable citizen in the stage box arose, and addressing the hero of the pistol, while his wife sat by his side, her cheeks ashy pale, and a thum thrust in each ear, said: —"Mr. Duffy, Mr. Duffy, Mr. Duffy, don't shoot the villain just yet! For love's sake desist! *Mehitable's afraid of a gun. Wait till we retire from the theatre!*" The gun didn't explode, but the audience did. Duffy waited, but they couldn't.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—"Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun* says, that it is generally conceded that the revenue of the present fiscal year, including the proceeds of the sale of public lands, will reach eighty millions, or thirty millions more than is wanted for the purpose of the Government, in addition to a surplus of over twenty millions from the last year. A surplus of fifty millions is a goood capital for Congress and the outsiders. It must be invested in some way, and in the way in which it will do the least mischief. To suffer it to accumulate in the Treasury would embarrass commercial affairs and paralyze industry, and some mode for employing it, better than that of distribution among the States, must be resorted to.

LORD LYNDHURST, A WHIG BOY.—When the English statesman was about five years old, and a Boston boy, seeing his playmates sporting their Liberty Tree flags, he became desirous of possessing one himself. The father, as might be supposed, not wishing to see his child display the rebel standard, refused to grant the favor. But being constantly importuned by the future Lord Chancellor, he reluctantly acceded to his request, and gave him the obnoxious banner, with the liberty tree on one side, and significant motto "Hard Times," on the reverse.—*Boston Trav.*

☞An honest farmer being asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper, "Because," said he, "my father when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not them through yet,"

A RICH PUFF.—A manufacturer and vender of quack medicines, recently wrote to a friend living out west, for a good, strong recommendation of his, (the manufacturer's) "Balsam." In a few days he received the following, which we call pretty 'strong:'

*Dear Sir:*—The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman could not get his living off it; and so stony that we had to slice our potatoes and plant them edgeways, but hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten acre lot surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the rock had entirely disappeared, a neat stone wall encircled the field, and the rails were split into oven wood, and piled up symtetrically in my back yard.

I put half an ounce into the middle of a huckleberry swamp—in two days it was cleaned off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and a row of peach trees in full blossom through the middle.

As an evidence of its tremendous strength, I would say that it drew a striking likeness of my eldest daughter, drew my eldest son out of a millpond, drew a blister all over his stomach, drew a load of potatoes four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollars in the lottery.

### GEMS.

Never wish a thing done, but do it.
One to-day is worth two to-morrows.
Never accuse others to excuse yourself.
He that hath no money needeth no purse.
Few things are impossible to skill and industry.
The best mode of revenge is not to imitate the injury.
One often regrets saying too much, but seldom of saying too little.
Laziness travels so slow, that poverty soon overtakes her.
No man *living* should say an ill word against the doctors.
Next to my friends, I love my enemies, for from them I first hear my faults.
Neither believe rashly, nor reject obstinately.
Nobody can stand in awe of himself too much.
Society, like silk, must be viewed in all its situations, or its colors will decieve us.
The world makes us talkers, but solitude makes us thinkers.
Thou canst not joke an enemy into a friend; but thou mayest a friend into an enemy.

"No, I don't know, 'cept it makes the ground strong for de corn."

"No, I jnst tell you; when de corn begins to smell de manure, it dont like the 'fumery, so it hurries up out of de ground, and gets up as high as possible, so it can't breathe the bad air."

☞A gentleman who recently put up at a log tavern in Wisconsin, was awakened by a young man, who commenced a serenade thus:

"Oh, Sally Rice,
I've called you twice,
And yet you lie and snore!
I pray you wake,
And see your Jake,
And ope to him the door, or winder, I
Don't care much which, for—
It makes but little difference
To either you or I—
Big pig, little pig,
Root, hog, or die!"

☞Master Gibbs is a phenomenon. He is only two years old, and yet draws pictures of all possible kinds. He does it with a stream or molasses on his mother's table cloth.

☞A "Country editor" who turned out to a fire while visiting Chicago, had his pocket picked, losing $40 in money, and his *free pass!* How he got home is not stated.

☞A Nantucket paper denounces hooped skirts, which considering the relations of that community to wholebone, the Boston *Herald* says, is the height of ingratitude.

☞An Exchange in speaking of a celebrated singer, says: "Her voice is delicious—pure as the moonlight, and as tender as a three shilling-shirt."

MARRIED LIFE.—The following well timed paragraph from the Springfield Republican, is respectfully recommended to the attention of our bachelor friends:

Married life has its trials and its sorrows. Tempers may prove incompatible and call for forbearance. Fortune may be chary of its favor and enforce self-denial. Children may be ungrateful, and sting the poor heart that has pillowed them. Sickness may come, and haunt a household for years. But ask the poor man, struggling along with his debts, and the weary woman, toiling early and late, accomplishing the ruin of all her beauty and her buoyancy, if they would be placed apart, could competence be given them, and all their trials be brought to an end. The answer would be. "There is something sweeter in this companionship of suffering than anything the world can offer from its storehouse of joys outside of it, and something which would make even severer trials than ours only iron bands to draw us more firmly together."

☞The Mayor of Newport, opposition Cincinnati, receives for his official services the extraordinary sum of *ten* dollars per annum.

☞Why is the bridegroom, more expensive than the bride?

Because the bride is always given away, while the bridegroom is [illegible] sold.

[illegible] town of Ossawatamie, Kansas, has been destroyed by a tornado. Only one house was left standing. The wreck was complete.

# THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

**Bedford, Aug. 21, 1857.**

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.


## Democratic State Nominations.

GOVERNOR:

**Gen. Wm. F. Packer,**

Of Lycoming County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:

**Hon. Nimrod Strickland,**

Of Chester County.

SUPREME JUDGE:

**Hon. Wm. Strong,**

Of Berks County.

**Hon. James Thompson,**

Of Erie County.

## COUNTY TICKET.

Prothonotary—SAML. H. TATE, Bedford.
Sheriff—WM. S. FLUKE, M. Woodberry.
Treasurer—SAML. DAVIS, Bedford.
Commissioner—C. EVANS, E. Providence.
Director—GEO. SMOUSE, W. Providence.
Auditor—JOHN W. CRISMAN, St. Clair.

### DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

The Democrats from all parts of the county are requested to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on Monday evening the 31st inst., (Court Week). Several gentlemen from abroad are expected to address the meeting.

WM. P. SCHELL, Chairman.

### TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the BUCHANAN CLUB of Bedford Borough on Saturday evening, 12th inst., it was unanimously "Resolved, That it is deemed expedient to hold Democratic Township Meetings, in all the Townships of Bedford County, prior to the 2d Tuesday of October. In accordance with this resolution, the County Committee announces the following appointments and trust to the Township Committees to make all the necessary arrangements to get a full turn out of the people:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hopewell, Thursday, September | 10 |
| Woodberry, Saturday, September | 12 |
| Cumberland Valley, Tuesday, September | 15 |
| Palo Alto, Wednesday, September | 16 |
| George Elder's, Harrison Tp., Thurs. Sept. | 17 |
| Bloody Run, Friday evening, September | 18 |
| Black's, E. Prov. Tp. Saturday, Sept. | 19 |
| Schellsburg, Saturday, Septemcer | 19 |
| Stonerstown, Tuesday, September | 22 |
| Pattonsville, Wednesday, September | 23 |
| Louisville, John Wiand's, Thursday, Sept. | 24 |
| Clearville, Friday, September | 25 |
| Chaneysville, Saturday, September | 26 |
| St. Clairsville, Saturday, September | 26 |
| Rainsburg, Tuesday, September | 29 |
| Buena Vista, Tuesday, September | 29 |
| Flitchville, Wednesday, September | 30 |
| Bowser's School-House, Tuesday ev., October, | 1 |
| Jos. W. Sleek's, near Big Spring, Friday, Oct. | 2 |
| Robinsonville, Saturday, Oct. | 3 |
| Felton's Mill, Saturday evening, October | 3 |

Able speakers will be present to address the above meetings, all of which will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., except those at Bloody Run, Bowser's School House, and Felton's Mill, which will commence at early candle-light. Other meetings will be held to occupy the whole time, notice of which will be given hereafter.

WM. P. SCHELL,
Chairman County Committee.

### The Proposed Re-Nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

It has been intimated in certain quarters that Mr. Buchanan will be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, in 1860. There is no foundation whatever for any such supposition. *We speak positively and with a perfect knowl*nation.

### Returning to the Fold.

We are informed that many Democrats of Bedford County, who had gone into Know-Nothingism, have, since last fall, left its gloomy Council Rooms, and returned to the fold of Democracy, and that every day brings additional instances of this re-assembling under their former banner, of those who had gone astray. It gives us great pleasure to record this cheering fact. It argues well for the political honesty of the citizens of Bedford county. It shows that, although deluded for a short time, by the sophistry of unprincipled demagogues, as soon as they discovered that they had left the right path, they desired to retrace their steps, and feared not to do so. As men of principle they could not do otherwise, for Know-Nothingism is

"—a monster of such frightful mien,
As to be hated needs but to be seen."

### THE HAZLEHURST MEETING,

Held in the Court House on the evening of the 13th inst., was presided over by MICHAEL LUTZ, Esq. Saml. S. Blackburn, Andrew H. Wise, John M'Cleary; and Asa Stuckey, acted as Vice Presidents, and John Blackburn and Saml. Shoemaker, as Secretaries. Wm. Lyon, Esq., and Sam'l. Vondersmith acted as Committee to introduce the speakers. Addresses were made by Dr. Compher, Mr. Hazlehurst, and Mr. Swoope.

### RALLY DEMOCRATS!

It will be seen by reference to the head of our paper, that a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford county will be held in the Court House, on Monday evening, Aug. 31, (Court week.) Let every Democrat who feels an interest in the welfare of his party turn out to this meeting. Let the friends of Gen. Packer, from all parts of the county, attend and assist in opening the coming grand political ball. We publish also to-day the announcement of meet- to be held in every township in the county. The Democracy of Bedford are ready for the contest and will go into it bravely and manfully.

### James B. Sansom, Esq.

We notice by our exchanges, that this gentleman has been nominated by the Democrats of Fulton County, as a candidate for the Legislature Mr. Sansom has done good service in the Democratic ranks and this mark of favor towards him by his party in Fulton is a well merited compliment. We doubt not that he will be elected by a handsome majority.

### MISSOURI ELECTION.

We have p[illegible] despatches which state that the vote is so close in [illegible] that it will require the official returns to [illegible] result. Should Stewart be elected the[illegible] will have achieved a glorious victory, [illegible] having been a majority of 21,000, to overcome.

### HAZLEHURST AND SWOOPE.

On the evening of the 13th, according to previous announcement, the "Americans" of Bedford county held a meeting at the Court House, for the purpose of hearing their "chosen champion," Mr. Hazlehurst, expound the doctrines of their party. We were somewhat surprised at the large number of persons in attendance, as we had always heard from the Black Republican faction of the opposition, that Hazlehurst men were rather scarce in Bedford county.—The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President, four Vice Presidents, and two Secretaries, all of whom came forward and took their seats. We are informed that they are respectable and worthy citizens. Dr. COMPHER then addressed the meeting and said some very bitter things against the opponents of "Americanism." He slapped right and left—made a vigorous pass at the Democracy and run his satirical harrow over the "Union Ticket" Black Republicans without regard to individuals. He said that some of the leading men of the Fillmore party, went through the county last Fall, and sold Fillmore and the "Americans" *like sheep in the shambles*, and that they did all this whilst they were pretending to be the supporters of Fillmore and the advocates of Americanism. We understand that some of the gentlemen alluded to by the Dr., in this particular, were in the meeting and were sitting immediately before him when he made the charge; yet they dared not say a word in reply. The Dr. having spoken until Mr. HAZLEHURST was ushered into the room, gave way to that gentleman, who was introduced to the audience by Wm. Lyon, Esq. Mr. Hazlehurst proceeded to deliver a discourse, the points in which (if they can be called *points*) were mainly directed against Foreigners and Catholics, and the pith and marrow of which, was a defence of the exclusive doctrines of "Americanism," as represented by the Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst. As we expected it would be, his whole speech was merely a re-hash of what we have heard from every "American" stump-speaker we have ever listened to—a simple re-iteration of what Lewis C. Levin has said a hundred times—with this exception in favor of Mr. Hazlehurst, that he was a little more modest in his assertions, a little milder in his allusions and a little more careful in his assumptions, than the majority of "American" orators. But the burden of his song was the same old "cuckoo note" that has been repeated in our ears so long and with such disgusting frequency—"*beware of the Foreigner—beware of the Catholic!*" It was said of Mr. Calhoun that he could dignify any cause.—We doubt whether he could have dignified a cause with such a watchword. We know that Mr. Hazlehurst cannot.

After the "chosen champion" had concluded his address, Wm. Lyon, Esq., arose and said that he did not wish to detain the audience by making a speech, himself, but merely desired [illegible] accordingly, took the floor, and swung the meat-axe of his eloquence (and he is really, rather eloquent) about the heads of his hearers and over the shoulders of his political opponents, in a manner extremely edifying to observe. He "banged" away furiously at the Democratic party for a short time, and then "charged *home*" the ranks of Black Republicanism. He said, among other caustic things, that the Black Republicans were eager in every county and district where they could make anything out of a combination with the "Americans," to form "Union Tickets;" but that where they (the Black Republicans) had strength enough in their own ranks, to elect their candidates, they spurned all alliance with the American's. Said he, "I often meet with men who say they would go for Mr. Hazlehurst, were it not that in order to elect their County Ticket they must vote for Wilmot, so that the Republicans will not desert them."—Combinations of this kind he denounced as examples of the most infamous scoundrelism ever heard of in politics. But the most interesting part of Mr. Swoope's performance, was a beautiful little episode in relation to the management of last Fall's campaign by the Black Republicans in Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that many "American" journals had Mr. Fillmore's name at their mast-head early in the campaign, and afterwards removed it and substituted in its place that of Mr. Fremont. Mr. Swoope cleared up most summarily the mystery which has hitherto enveloped the modus operandi by which this change was effected. He said Mr. Bennett, of the N. Y. *Herald*, had charged Thomas H. Ford, of Ohio, (the same who disgusted the people of Bedford last Fall with his obscene stories) with having misapplied, or embezzled, the funds placed in his hands by a certain Black Republican Committee, for the purpose of buying up the "Americans" of Pennsylvania to support Mr. Fremont, and that Ford, in order to exculpate himself, had written out a list of disbursements, which he gave to a correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald!* He (Mr. Swoope) had fallen in company with this correspondent in the city of New York, some time ago, and was by him made acquainted with these facts and obtained from him the "list of disbursements" made out by Tom Ford. He then procured the affidavits of good and respectable men in the State of Ohio *to the fact that the said "list" was written out in Ford's own hand-writing.* Mr. Swoope assured the audience that he would publish the "list," and expose to the world the names of the men who were base enough to sell for gold the candidates whom they professed to honor, cherish and support. He mentioned that the Clearfield *Raftsman's Journal* and the Cambria *Tribune* had on the "list," and that Joseph Clyde, of [illegible] President of the American State Council, received $1000 to go about from council to council, to secure the "Americans" to the interest of Fremont and Dayton! Oh! the purity of Black Republicanism—oh! the principle, the virtue, the integrity of its leaders!

We understand that some of the Black Republicans in this neighborhood are very indignant at Mr. Swoope for making these revelations, and call him a "black-guard," "a man of no character," &c., &c. We know nothing of the man personally, but would merely ask the question whether it is to be supposed that the Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, who is admitted on all sides to be a respectable man, would be caught travelling all over the State of Pennsylvania with "a black-guard?" is it to be supposed that Wm. Lyon, Esq., or Dr. Compher, or Mr. Vondersmith, would have introduced "a black-guard" to a meeting composed of the intelligent citizens of Bedford county? Are not these gentlemen, Messrs. Hazlehurst, Lyon, Compher and Vondersmith, the endorsers of Mr. Swoope, and if so, is it not making an insinuation against *their* character, to say that Mr. Swoope is "a black-guard!" Pause and ponder, ye rash, and would-be chivalrous knights of Black Republicanism! Pause and meditate on the mutability of Negro Sectionalism, or you may yet see your faction the weaker element of the Opposition to Democracy in Bedford county.

### The Insincerity of Black Republicanism.

It is a grave charge to prefer against a man, to say that he is not sincere in his professions of faith, be it with reference to politics, morals, or religion. But when his hypocrisy is so palpable that it taints with its presence every act that he performs, when his insincerity is so apparent, that it heralds him with its Black flag wherever he goes, it becomes the privilege, nay, the duty, of men who profess to care for the good of the faith which he dissimulates, and by so doing injures and destroys, to hold him up to the eyes of mankind in his proper light, so that his wickedness may be seen and those whom he endeavored to deceive may be put on their guard against his cunning and deception. Now, as the Black Republican party pretends to be intensely exorcised concerning the future welfare of the Territory of Kansas, as it is plain to our mind that its anxiety on that subject is feigned and not real, and as we believe it to be our province as journalists to expose this Black Republican dissimulation, we here make the assertion, emphatically and earnestly, *that it is the desire of the leaders of the Black Republican party, notwithstanding their professions to the contrary, that Kansas shall become a Slave State.* In proof of this assertion we make these points:

1. That, although Governor Walker gave the Black Republicans of Kansas, (as well as every *bona fide* resident of the Territory) a fair opportunity to express their sentiments on the question whether a "free," or "slave," Constitution shall be adopted by casting their votes for delegates to the Constitutional Convention to sustain the cause they pretend to have espoused, by suffering the pro-slavery men to have every thing as they pleased in the election of the said delegates to the Constitutional Convention.—This fact alone should be sufficient evidence to the minds of intelligent men, that the Black Republican party is insincere in its outcry about making Kansas a free State. Were this not the case, is it to supposed that they would have allowed the pro-slavery men of Kansas to form the Constitution under which if regularly framed and in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, that Territory must and will be admitted into the Union? Is it to be supposed, if they were sincere, that they could have stood by and looked calmly on, without raising a single opposing arm, whilst Kansas, according to their own theory, was gliding rapidly onward to the fate which they so greatly affect to deprecate and abhor? It is absurd—preposterously absurd—to think of such a thing.

2. It is a well-known fact that the "Free-State" men are vastly in the majority in Kansas—that if they had voted at the election held for the selection of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, they could have secured to themselves the control of that Convention, and could have had whatever kind of a Constitution they desired. Their numerical strength, had they brought it to bear as they could have done, would have crushed forever every hope of those desirous of having Constitution permitting slavery. But they waived their right and privelege to do so—they did not lift a hand to show that they really cared for the freedom they make such a noise about—thus, showing still more plainly, by their inertness when their numbers were overwhelmning, that they are insincere and hypocritical in their pretensions.

3. Governor Walker has promised—and he has always been known to perform what he promises—that the Constitution framed by the Convention chosen by the freemen of Kansas to prepare that instrument, shall be submitted to the people of the Territory for their ratification or disapproval. Now, what could be fairer to all parties than this? In this way every citizen of the Territory would have the opportunity of indicating his views and sentiments, and the wishes of the entire body of voters could be ascertained. In this way the institutions of the embryo State could be peacefully and happily settled, and in fact, in this way they *must* finally be settled. Gov. Walker's proposition is grounded on the firm basis of Popular Sovereignty, than which the people of Kansas as well as those of other Territories, can never know, nor will they ever desire, other rules of political action. Yet the Black Republicans Judas Iscariots who are betraying their cause for the sake of making political capital, still persist in clinging to their Topeka Constitution, adopted by a meagre minority of the citizens of Kansas, still instigate riots and plot treason, still shriek for "freedom" and negroes, still refuse quiet obedience to the territorial and federal authorities still complain of partiality, on the part of the Administration toward the South, still insist that the Democratic party is trying to make Kansas a slave State, and still protest against the wise and pacific course of Gov. Walker.—If such is sincerity, then are there no hypocrites!

### Communication.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Messrs. MEYERS & BENFORD.

Gentlemen:—With your permission, I desire to make a few remarks in reference to certain charges recently preferred against the late editor of the "Gazette" by G. NELSON SMITH, through the columns of a paper under his own control. Mr. Smith, it will be remembered, was twice elected to the Legislature by the Democracy of Bedford, Fulton, and Cambria. During the first session, his conduct was unexceptionable, although marked by no particular ability, and he was re-nominated and elected. At the second session, the all-absorbing question was the election of U. S. Senator. According to the usages which have invariably governed the democratic party, Col. JOHN W. FORNEY—for many years at the head of the editorial profession—a Democrat of unswerving integrity, and possessing the highest capacity to adorn the trust—was almost unanimously nominated, and every man elected as a Democrat was bound, by every principle of honor, to vote for him. Yet, strange to say, Mr. S. not only violated his sacred trust in voting against the regular nominee of his party, but denounced him in violent terms. As one of the immediate constituents of Smith, we took exception to his course, as it was our plain duty as well as our pleasure. Smith being the owner of one of the democratic papers in Cambria county, and backed in his apostacy by the other, popular sentiment was sacrificed, and he forced upon the party for a third term, as if to compel the PEOPLE to endorse his disorganizing conduct! But he and his co-workers have already discovered their mistake—the best of Democrats in every portion of the county repudiate his extraordinary nomination—and we most heartily congratulate them in declining to be made a party to the great fraud which elected Simon Cameron to the Senate, against the expressed will of the freemen of the Commonwealth. When we asserted that the "defeat" of Mr. Smith would reflect far more credit upon the DEMOCRACY of Cambria than his "election," we weighed well the force of the remark, and the more we think upon the subject, the more firmly we adhere to the opinion. The BOLD policy is always the TRUE policy—and the public servant who betrays his trust as Smith did, should be made to feel the lash of popular indignation, as a warning to others similarly disposed.

We pass Mr. Smith's two columns of *low billingsgate*, and, without stopping to consider his "chances" we would rejoice to have an opportunity to vote against him in justice to our glorious principles, which he so recklessly trampled beneath his feet. Those Democrats who would maintain their reputation as such, will feel constrained either to not vote at all, or deposit their ballots for some other man than G. Nelson Smith! We do not wish to be unFEND the position originally taken by the *Bedford Gazette* on the subject.

Mr. Smith, however, makes specific charges against us in the following paragraph:

"Mr. Bowman, in the most villainous terms, "attacked the charactar of Mr. SEARIGHT, the "regularly nominated candidate for Canal Com-"missioner in 1852, and not only struck his "name from the ticket at the head of his paper, "but also, in the most WANTON and cowardly manner ASSAILED his private character "when he was lying on a sick bed, and even "pursued him with the savageness of a TIGER "after he was in his grave."

Now, this is either true or false. If true, it should consign us to the contempt of all decent men. If false, the slander should be indelibly branded upon the forehead of its author. On the subject alluded to we wrote and published five articles in all, which, if published together, would occupy about 3½ or 4 columns of the "Echo." We assert that the re-publication of our articles touching Mr. Searight will PROVE every allegation in the above paragraph MALICIOUSLY FALSE, except that we struck his name from the ticket, and in this we were endorsed by the *Ebensburg Sentinel* in unqualified terms, whose editor declared that our position "would be sustained by all high-minded, "honorable men," and that it "would be well if "every journalist would follow the example set "them by the Gazette." We will furnish our files to Mr. Smith, and thus test the "manhood" of which he boasts so largely! Will the man who would "rather be right than President" shrink from meeting a proposition so fair? His readers will see!

It seems that the Democrats of Cambria who object to taking so obnoxious a pill as Mr. Smith, are about to put a democratic volunteer in the field, which is causing great uneasiness. The *Sentinel*, of Ebensburg, fires at the thought, and pathetically avers that he "considers it a "solemn duty to support regular nominations," and "that unless nominations when made are "supported by the party, then National, State "and county Conventions are a FARCE. If "disappointed men regard it as consistent with "their duty to kick in the traces and procure "the defeat of regular nominees, the sooner we "cease talking about democratic men and mea-"sures the better." The editor further says that if "the man who refuses to support a candi-"date of the party fairly nominated, imagines "he is a democrat, he is very much mistaken." Would it be believed that the editor making these declarations, and pledging himself to brand as disorganizers ALL who set at defiance regular nominations, is the friend and advocate of G. Nelson Smith, the Senatorial *bolter?* But the Sentinel may say the nomination of Forney was procured by "dishonest means." If HE possesses the right to prefer such a charge against the democratic members of the last Legislature, surely the Freemen of Cambria have a right to repudiate Smith, who was nominated through the influence of his own paper. Do right and fear not, should be the motto of every true Democrat.

GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Bedford, Aug. 18, 1857.

—One of the notable plans of the Executive of British India, is the passage of a law by which a censorship of the Press is established.

## Brevities.

—The Know Nothing Convention of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, has nominated Jas. B. Risand, for re-election to Congress. His Democratic opponent is Ramsey M'Henry, Esq.

—The Canal department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has been placed under the charge of W. B. Foster, Jr., as General Superintendent.

—It has been discovered that linen, or cotton, dipped in a diluted solution of Chlorid of zinc, will not burn in a flame. Many importunate persons have perished by their clothes taking fire, which melancholy and important fact should induce manufacturers of linen and cotton goods to apply this discovery to their manufactures.

—A Convention embracing representatives of all denominations of Protestant Christians, has been called under the auspices of the "Evangelical Alliance," and by invitation of the King of Prussia, will meet in Berlin, Prussia, in Sept. next.

—At Quindaro, Kansas, the thermometer has stood at 106 degrees in the shade, and at Topeka, during the session of the Convention, it was as high as 108 degrees. No wonder that the political cauldron is boiling over in that country.

—The man who is dissatisfied with everything and everybody, generally imagines himself *au fait*. His is the standard of excellence and all beside he classifies under the head of—"A Bore."

William Jones, charged with the murder of Samuel H. White, will be tried, it is presumed, at the next session of the Washington county court, which commences on the fourth Monday of the present month.

—The Democrats *Polked* their opponents in '44, and although they were *Taylored* in '48, they *Pierced* them in '52. *Buck-ed* them in '56, and intend *packing* the trunks of the opposition candidates for Governor, for a trip up Salt River, on the second Tuesday of October next.

—Forty thousand tons of Swedish iron have been imported for the manufacture of crinolines. The metal which used to be converted into *nail-coats* is now appropriated to *female-coats*.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, visited Kansas for the purpose of insisting upon the leaders of Black Republicanism there to continue a disturbance for political capital in the States.

—A "Convention of Editors" was held at Danville, Pa., on the 4th inst. Wonder who paid the travelling expenses and hotel bills of the members?

—The Waynesburg *Messenger* says there was a heavier wheat harvest in Greene county the present season than ever before. The grain was plump and full and mostly saved in excellent order.

[illegible] singer of the Italian Opera. He sang until within a brief period of his death, which took place at Paris, a fortnight ago.

—Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, the "American" candidate for Governor, delivered an address before the State Teachers' Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 11th inst.

—We learn that Gen'l. John C. O'Neill, of Cambria county, Pa., who was recently appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs in Utah, has resigned.

—The Washington correspondent of Col. Forney's new paper, says, "there can be little doubt that the erection of a new Presidential mansion will receive the favorable action of the next Congress.

—The New York *Courier* states that great competition is going on in that city in buying up the new crops of Southern wheat, which has resulted in prices being paid higher in proportion than present prices of flour.

—Father Hughes, Catholic Priest at Hartford, is doing a good work among the Irish.—He goes about to the low grogeries of nights, learns the names of riotous men, and publishes them from the pulpit on Sunday. He hopes, in a measure, to stop the drinking and fighting.

—The irreverend Mr. Kalloch has been preaching at Niagara falls; whereupon some one gets off the following:

No wonder we crowd there to see the grand sight,
Of the fall rushing down in its terrible might;
But, on this occasion how much more appallin'
To see at a glance both the fall and the fallen!

—Mrs. Anderson, the mother of the "Bogus Burdell Baby," together with the "little Justitia," is now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum, in New York city. We hope for the credit of human nature, that this shameful business will not receive the countenance of the public.

—Gen. Valentine Best, editor of the *Danville Intelligencer*, is a candidate for Congress in that District. Gen. Best, we believe is the oldest editor in the State, and well deserves to be elected.

—It is said that spider's bites can be cured by dipping the part affected in cold water, and renewing the application as often as the water absorbs.

—In consequence of the repeated failures in spirit-rapping, it is stated that the members of the Massachusetts Whig Central Committee have voted not to call a seperate State Convention of the party this year.


HOOPS—Brass & Whalebone. Skirt Hoops Just Received at Shoemaker's Colonade Store.
Aug. 21, 1857.

C20 Sacks of G. A. Salt, for sale at SHOEMAKER'S olonade Store.
Aug. 14, 1857.


### MARRIED:

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. HENRY ELLINGER to Miss ELLEN J. WILLIAM sboth of Bedford Township.

## New Advertisements.


### EXTENSIVE SALE
*OF*
### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

ON the head waters of Dunning's Creek, in Bedford County, Pa. The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 20th Oct. next, being the first Tuesday after the election, on the premises, in St. Clair Township, several adjoining and contigious tracts of land, containing in all 874 Acres, now divided into 5 tracts, 4 thereof containing 156 acres each, and the other being the Saw-mill tract, containing 250 acres. These tracts will be sold as they are, or subdivided to suit purchasers.

The Saw-Mill tract contains a FIRST CLASS SAW-MILL, with a never failing head of Water, and is in the midst of a TIMBER REGION, unsurpassed for the quality of timber. One other of the tracts contains an enviable site for a TAN YARD, with all the advantages of WATER, and along side of Chestnut Ridge, where the resources for BARK are inexhaustible at $2 50 per Cord.

100 acres of the land is bottom land, mostly covered by large Sugar Trees. 300 acres are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the ballance well timbered.

There are *FOUR DWELLING HOUSES* upon the premises, and FOUR BARNS, with other outbuildings.

The FRUIT is choice and in abundance, upon some of these tracts.

This property lies 12 miles North of Bedford, and in a country noted for its good roads, leading North, South, East and West, to Bedford, Hollidaysburg, Johnstown and other points, on the Penna. Central Rail Road.

Farmers Fumber men, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as the undersigned is determined to sell, on account of being too largely engaged in other business, to give these fields of enterprise, the proper care and attention.

TERMS:—One third in hand on the 1st of April, 1858, when possession will be given, and the ballance in two equal annual payments, without interest. The title is warranted good.

☞Drafts will be had on day of sale, or can be seen with the undersigned in Bedford at any time, showing the shape and locality of the lands.

NICHOLAS LYONS.

Aug. 21, 1857.

### For Sale.

ONE Farm of 213 acres in Friend's Cove, about four miles from the Bedford Springs. The land is limestone, and is one of the surest Farms for a winter crop, in the Cove. The improvements are commodious and convenient. There is an abundance of ezcellent fruit upon the premises. About 125 acres cleared, and the ballance well timbered. Terms easy or hard to suit purchasers.

ALSO

80 Acres or thereabouts of Timber land—a part of the Vickroy estate, called "Sugar Bottom" in St. Clair township.

The land, as well as the Timber is not surpassed by any in the County, and lays in sight of a Saw-Mill. There is one field of this tract cleared, and containing a fine lot of fruit. Terms as above.

ALSO

120 acres of land in Green county, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison county, Minnesota Territory.

ALSO

A lot of Real Estate in Nebraska Territory.

A good opportunity is presented for making investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, Aug. 21, 1857.

### J. Wiechselbaum,

OPTICIAN AND OCULIST!
*FROM*
PHILADELPHIA,

Respectfully informs the citizens of BEDFORD and vicinity, that he has opened a ROOM at STECKMAN'S Hotel, where he offers for sale

**SPECTACLES!**

*Of Every Variety, Size, and Quality.*

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with Gold, Silver, Steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of per- [illegible] He would particularly call the attention of the public to his Spectacles for

NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,

And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. Thees qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT,

*The Very Best Brazillian Pebble!!*

Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes. Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the OPTICAL line not mentioned.

OPTICAL and other Instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, upon first trial. He will remain in this place during August Court, or September, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

☞He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞The very Best EYE-WATER always for sale.

Aug. 21, 1857.

### BANKING HOUSES
*OF*
### JOHN T. HOGG.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BEDFORD, | BEDFORD CO, | Pennsylvania. |
| SOMERSET, | SOMERSET " | |
| MOUNTPLEASANT, | WESTMORE'D " | |
| CONNELLSVILLE, | FAYETTE CO. | |
| UNIONTOWN, | " | |
| BROWNSVILLE, | " | |
| NEW BRIGHTON, | BEAVER CO. | |

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

### WINDMILLS! WINDMILLS!!

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers as well as the public generally, that he still continues the manufactory of windmills and keeps them on hand constantly. He will also do all kinds of repairing in his line of business. As his mills are well known in Bedford county, he deems it unnecesary to say any thing about them. His shop is as formerly at the East end of Bedford, on Pitt street, near the Foundry.

SIMON DICKERHOOF.

Aug. 21, 1857—3t.

PUBLIC SALE OF
### VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, at the residence of George B. Wisegarver in St. Clair township, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of September next, the real estate upon which said George resides, consisting of the "Bixler property" and 50 acres adjoining, lately bought of John W. Crissman—in all containing 171 acres and allowance, of Patented land, 50 of which is good Bottom land, and all in a high state of cultivation—about 100 acres cleared and under good fence.

The improvements are a Log House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings.—Terms easy to suit purchasers.

JOHN CESSNA,
G. B. WISEGARVER.

Aug. 14, 1857.

### Stray Hog,

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in StClair township, Bedford county sometime in April last; a large white sow, both ears cropped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

Aug. 14, '57. SAMUEL M. SLICK.

A large assortment of Glass Preserve Jars, just received, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store.

Aug. 14. 1857.

# The Bedford Gazette.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

**On Saturday Last,** the good people of the rural districts, the sturdy farmers of Bedford county, came into town in large numbers for the purpose of enjoying themselves after the hard labor of the harvest season. Our town was considerably enlivened by their visit, the rattle and clangor of their carriages and wagons, reminding us forcibly of the "noise and confusion" of a crowded city thoroughfare. The rosy-cheeked lassies of the country also graced the occasion with their presence, and gave life and beauty to the scene.

—It does one's heart good to see the honest, hard-working husbandman, with his plain exterior, with the stamp of his heart upon his very garments, with no guile on his lip, no falsehood in his smile, after having for weeks looked daily and hourly upon the bandy-legged, puffed-up aristocrats of dandyism. When we see the healthy, hearty, happy yeomanry of the country, and contrast their mode of living with that of the pent-up city, we cannot resist the exclamation:—

„How blest the Farmer's simple life,
How pure the joy it yields,
Far from the town's tempestuous strife,
Free mid the scented fields!"

**Among the distinguished** arrivals at the Bedford Springs, during the last week, we notice Amos Kendall, Gen. Jackson's renowned Post Master General. We hope the old veteran may be rejuvenated during his stay, and that his life which has been devoted to the best interests of his country, may be prolonged for years to come.

**W. P. Cropper, Esq.,** of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, paid our town a visit during the early part of the present week. Mr. Cropper is a good fellow, a "gentleman and a scholar." Judging from his weight and height, as well as the proverbial proportions of his senior, Col. Rice, there must be editors of "considerable parts" about the *Pennsylvanian* office.—We commend Mr. Cropper to our brethren of the press, who may fall in with him, as a gentleman with whom they will find pleasure in associating.

**We observe** by the Ebensburg *Sentinel*, that the very Rev. Father Hayden of this place, will deliver a lecture, at Jefferson, on the occasion of the Fair at that place. The *Sentinel* says that Father Hayden has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most eloquent men in Western Pennsylvania.

**THE BLACK REPUBLICAN** Conferees for this Senatorial district, met at the Washington Hotel in this place, on Tuesday last, and after a short and unparlamentary session, a ballot having been taken in which the Bedford Conferees voted and *the rest didn't*, adjourned until Wednesday, when Wm. H. Koontz, of Somerset, was declared the nominee. J. Sewell Stewart, of Huntingdon, was presented to the Conference, by the delegates from that county, and his defeat evidently did not contribute much to their good will towards his successful opponent.

**We call** the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Nicholas Lyons, Esq., offering for sale a large body of valuable real estate, in St. Clair township. Let those who wish to invest money to advantage attend this sale.

**O. E. SHANNON, Esq.,** offers for sale divers farms and tracts of land. Dealers in Real Estate should give him a call. See advertisement.

### DIED,

In South Woodberry Township on Monday the 14th inst., SAMUEL BURGER, Esq., in the 63d year of his age. The deceased had resided in this Township many years and was much respected for his integrity the kindness of his heart and his true christian deportment.


BEDFORD CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.

Male and Female Departments Distinct.

Rev. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH, A. M., *Principal.*
Mrs. GEO. W. AUGINBAUGH, *Preceptress.*

Miss CORNELIA A. EVARTS, Music, French, Drawing, &c.
Mrs. LUCY SPOTTSWOOD, Oil, Painting and Shell Work.
Miss MARY HELEN SMITH, Assistant.

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 31st Owing to the limited accommodations of the Seminary Building, the number of pupils will be limited. It is important therefore, that applications for admission be made at an early day. Those who enter before the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for the whole quarter; those who enter after the expiration of half the quarter, will be charged for half the quarter. No deduction made for absence except in cases of *protracted* illness.

In this school Students are prepared for the higher classes of any College, or to enter at once upon the active duties of life. Whilst special care is taken to form in our pupils habits of *order, strict punctuality and thoroughness*, their Physical, Moral and Social Education is not neglected.

The government of the school is designed to be parental. It is the aim of the Principal and his associates to excite in their pupils a love of *right doing*; and to awaken within them some proper consciousness of the dignity of humanity. Parents may rest assured that any *gross* delinquency on the part of their children will be reported to them immediately, should circumstances require it, or the discipline of the school fail to accomplish the desired reformation.

TERMS per quarter of 11 weeks, including Board, Tuition, Furnished Room, Washing, Light and Fuel, $30,00—one-half in advance.

EXTRA CHARGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Music, | $10 00 |
| Use of Instrument, | 2 00 |
| French, | 5 00 |
| Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, each, | 5 00 |
| Oriental Painting, | 5 00 |
| Grecian Painting, | 5 00 |
| Oil Painting, | 10 00 |
| Ornamental Needle Work, | 5 00 |
| Shell Work, | 5 00 |

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elementary English, | $1 00 |
| Higher, " | 4 00 |
| Classics, " | 6 25 |

Bedford, August 14, 1857.


## SHERIFF'S SALE.

**BY** virtue sundry writs of fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Monday the 31st day of August, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

All defendant, John Beaver's right, title and interest, in and to a tract of land, containing 50 acres more or less; about 25 acres cleared and under good fence, with a two story log house, log shop and double log barn thereon erected—adjoining lands of Charles Colvin, Peter Mowry and others; situate in Napier township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of John Beaver.

ALSO—One lot of ground fronting about 125 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg turnpike road and extending back about 150 feet to land of Daniel L. Defibaugh, with a two story frame house, log shop, and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lot of John Smouse on the east, and land of Daniel L Defibaugh on the west; situate in West Providence township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George W. Athey.

ALSO—One tract of land containing 180 acres more or less, 60 acres cleared and under good fence with a two story log house, tenant house and log barn thereon erected—Also an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of David Moser, Martin Smith and others; situate in Londerry township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

ALSO—All defendants, Henry K. Strong's interest, in and to, a certain two story frame house in the town of Hopewell being thirty feet square with back building 20 by 15 feet attached—also, a frame stable in said town, being 30 by 28 feet thereon erected, and the lots or pieces of ground and curtilage appertaining to said frame house and stable, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county and taken in execution as the property of Henry K. Strong.

ALSO—All defendant, Peter Barmond's right, title, interest and claim, of, in, and to one tract of unimproved ridge land, containing 41 acres more or less; situate in Bedford township, Bedford county—adjoining lands of B. W. Garretson, James Rea, John Watson and others, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Barmond.

ALSO—One tract of land containing about 250 acres more or less; about 70 cres cleared, and under good fence, with a cabin house and two log stables thereon erected—also, an apple orchard thereon—adjoining lands of Elias Perrin, David Fletcher and others; situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Kinser.

ALSO—One tract of land containing fifty acres more or less; about 2 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable thereon erected—adjoining lands of John Imler, Joseph Burgart and others; situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Henry Carn

ALSO—all defendant, James Collins right, title and interest, in and to a lot of ground, in the Borough of Bedford, fronting 60 feet on the North side of Pitt street, and extending back about 200 feet, and numbered in general plan of said Town as No. 188, and having thereon erected a two story log house, with frame back building attached, and three small shops thereon erected, adjoining lot now owned by John Alsip, Esq., on the east, and lot occupied by George Funk's heirs on the west, and taken in execution as the property of James Collins.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, August 7, 1857. } HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.

## Register's Notice.

**ALL** persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, on Friday, the 4th day of September next, for allowance and confirmation:

The account of Wm. Wertz, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Jennings Oldham, late of StClair tp., dec.

The account of Henry P. Diehl, adm'r of the estate of Daniel Diehl late of Juniata township, dec.

The account of John Ake, Esq., acting ex'r of the last will &c., of John Smith late of Union tp., dec.

The account of John Eberly, adm r of the estate of John Stoner, late of South Woodberry tp., dec.

The account of Hiram Davis adm'r of the estate of Christian Mock, late of StClair township, dec'd.

The partial account of Charles Hoyman, one of the adm'rs of the estate of Samuel Hoyman, late of Londonderry township, deceased.

The accounnt of Joseph Imler, adm'r of the estate of Peter Ickes, late of Union township, deceased.

The account of O. E. Shannon, adm'r of the estate of David Reily late of Bedford Borough dec'd.

The account of John Kinton, adm'r of Elizabeth Kinton, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

The account of S. H. Tate, Esq., adm'r *de bonis non*, &c., the estate of Michael Schriner, late of Middle Woodberry township. dec'd.

The account of Philip Hollar, one of the ex'rs of the last Will and Testament &c., of Solomon Hollar, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The account of Levi H. Diehl, adm'r. of the Estate of Joseph Armstrong, late of Hopewell township deceased.

D. WASHABAUGH, Register.

Register's Office, Aug. 7. 57.

## List of Causes Put Down For Trial at August Term, (31st day) 1857.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wm. Beitzell et, al. | vs. | Fred'k Smith, |
| H. Chaney | vs. | W. P. Schell, et al. |
| J. H. Barndollar | vs. | B. Means, et al. |
| Jane Moorehead et al | vs. | Christopher Naugle, |
| Miller Erringer & Brenig | vs. | E. A. Fockler |
| Frances H. Hoyman | vs. | Wm. Porter, |
| John W. Duncan et al | vs. | John Hoffman, et al. |
| David Whetstone | vs. | John Bowser, et al. |
| Wm. Whetstone et al | vs. | Martin M. Corle et al. |
| David W. Patterson | vs. | S. M. Barclay's adm'r. |
| Dan'l. Berkhimer et al | vs. | H. Yont, et al. |
| John Clapper et al | vs. | David Stoler, et al. |
| Catharine Weisel et al. | vs. | Aaron Grove, et al. |
| Wm. Beitzell et al | vs. | Fred'k. Smith, |
| John Defibaugh | vs. | H. K. Strong, et al. |
| Reily B. Davis | vs. | J. H. Harbaugh, et al. |
| John Cessna use | vs. | Fred'k. Smith, |
| Johnson Hafer et al | vs. | M. Wisegarver, et al. |
| Francis Sleek et al | vs. | S. W. Horton, et al. |
| Wm. Deremore | vs. | Arch'd. Blair, |
| G. R. Holsinger, et al. | vs. | Ed. Pearson, et al. |
| Samuel Smith | vs. | John May, et al. |
| Sam'l. S. Stuckey | vs. | Henry Keyser, |
| Wm. Keyser | vs. | John Weyand, |

Proth'y. Office, Aug. 3, 1857. } D. WASHABATGH. Proth'y.

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of an act of Assembly authorizing the incorporation of a Bank of Issue with general banking and discounting privileges, under the general banking laws of this State, to be located at the Borough of Bedford in the county of Bedford, and called "The Bedford County Bank," with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and with the privilege of increasing the same to the sum of four hundred thousand dollars.

E. L. ANDERSON.
WM. T. DAUGHERTY,
WM. P. SCHELL,
A. KING,
NICHOLAS LYONS,
SAMUEL L. RUSSELL.

Bedford, Pennsylvania, June 26, 1857.—tJ1


NEBRASKA TAKEN!
50,000 RUSSIANS SLAUGHTERED!!

TIN AND COPPERSMITH BUSINESS!!!

**THE** subscriber having commenced the above business in Pattonsville, Bedford county, would respectively inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish

TIN COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE,

on the most accommodating terms—ALSO, Stove Pipe at 12½ cents per pound; and spouting at 11 cents CASH per foot, this being cheaper than can be had at any other establishment in the place or neighborhood.

Having a thorough knowledge of the business, and determined to spare no pains to please all who may give him a call, he hopes to receive a liberal share of a generous public.

Aug. 14, '57. CHARLES T. BLAKE.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Just received at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store a large supply of Groceries.

Aug. 14, 1857.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,

HAS for Sale 10 Farms, and 12,000 acres of Coal, and unimproved land, in Bedford and Fulton counties. Also Lots in the town of Hamilton. Land sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Proposals for timber are invited from Lumbermen. Terms easy.

Aug. 7, 1857.—6m.

**500** LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business.—Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address, A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Aug. 7, '57-3m.


## RESOLUTION

PROPOSING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:* That the following amendments, are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as article eleven as follows:

ARTICLE XI.

OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

Section 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amounts of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the General Assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

Section 3. Except the debts above specified, in section one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by or on behalf of the State.

Section 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest of such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income and proceeds of sale of stock owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

Section 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not, in any manner or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

Sec. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assnme the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

Section 7. The Legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution, to be designateted as Article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution, strike out the words, "*of the City of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively*;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties*;" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the City of Philadelphia nor any*," and in-sert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no*;" and strike out "*section four same article*," and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"Section 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a seperate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined; and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a seperate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "*the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof.*

The Legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said Constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

Section 26. The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, *March* 27, 1857.

*Resolved*, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]
GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*April* 29, 1857.

*Resolved*, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, ntys 31; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 23; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]
JACOB ZEIGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.
A. G. CURVIN,
*Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

*Pennsylvania ss:*

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final pasage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabbe, Creswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingham, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*,—23.

NAYS—messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Schofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question.

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabbe, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steel, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Galhoun, Campbell, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks,) Hoffman, (Lebanon) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, Moorhead, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Walter, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Wintrope—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campell, Carty, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Heistand, Hillegas, Hollman, (Berks,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Knight, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manaer, Maugle, M'Ilvain, Moorhead, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria) Smith, (Centre,) Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Westbrook, Williston, Witherow, Wright Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Bishop, Carty Dock, Gildea, Hamilton, Hancock, Hine, Jenkins, Knight, Leisenring, M'Ilvain, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Roberts Struthers, Thorn, Walter, Warner, Wharton and Wintrode—22.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibboney, Gildea, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks, ) Hoffman, (Lebanon,) Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Johns, Johnson, Kauffman, Kerr, Lebo; Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Mussleman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petriken, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia,) Ramsey, (York,) Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, *June* 22, 1857.

*Pennsylvania ss:*

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journal of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the Session of 1857.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Aug. 1 *Secretary of the Commonwealth.* c


ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

W. M. BRIM, A. B. Principal.
Miss E. V. MANN, Preceptress.
M. J. Johnson, M. A. Williams, Assistants.

This Institution is located in the borough of Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, noted for its healthfulness and beauty of surrounding scenery. It is 10 miles from Bedford, and 8 from the celebrated Bedford Springs.

The building is large and commodious, capable of accommodating 200 students. It is the purpose of all concerned to spare no pains in making this Institution the efficient instrument of securing to all in attendance a thorough education, and also to throw around them the benign influence of morality and religion.

TERMS AND VACATIONS.

The academic year consists of two sessions of 22 weeks; each session is divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without an intervening vacation. The Summer session will commence on the 4th day of August next. The winter Session will commence on the second Thursday of January, 1858. Winter vacation 2 weeks; Summer vacation 6 weeks.

EXPENSES PFR TERM OF 11 WEEKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Common English | $3 00 |
| To which will be added for each additional Higher Branch | 80 |
| Greek and Latin, each, | 1 50 |
| German, French, and Spanish, each, | 2 00 |
| Incidentals, | 50 |

ORNAMENTAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drawing | 2 50 |
| Colored Crayon and Water Colors, each, | 3 00 |
| Painting in Oil, | 5 00 |
| Hair and Wax Flowers, each, | 3 00 |
| Pellis Work, | 3 00 |
| Embroidery, | 1 50 |
| Vocal Music, 2 lessons per week, | 1 00 |
| Music, with use of Piano, | 10 00 |

BOARD.

The price of Board will be $1 50 per week; and 25 cents will be charged for fuel and rooms furnished.

GENERAL EXERCISES.

Weekly exercises in composition and declamation by the gentlemen, and composition and declamation by the ladies, will be required throughout the entire course.

During the term commencing in August, there will be a classs organized for the special benefit of those designing to engage in teaching Common Schools.

The last days of each session will be devoted to examinations; and at the close of the year there will be an annual examination and exhibition.

The Lyceum is a literary society sustained by the young gentlemen; the Ladies' Association is a similar one sustained by the young ladies.

It is highly important that all who intend to attend the school should be present at the commencement of the terms, as all regular classes are then formed. Students will be received, however, at any time, and admitted to such classes as they may be found qualified to enter. But all will be charged tuition from the commencement to the close of the term, except those who enter for only half a term; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in case of sickness. No one will be admitted as a Student who does not sustain a good moral character.

REFERENCES IN PENNA.

Mr. John Hafer, Bedford; Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. Jacob Barndollar, Bloody Run; Captain Mann, Licking Creek; Messrs. George R Barndollar, Woodberry; C W Ashcom, Hopewell; G W Williams, Schellsburg; John May, Centreville.

REFERENCES IN MD.

Hon. John Neff, Frostburg; Mr John Folck, Cumberland; Rev T T McClure, Flintstone; Mr John Wilson, Old Town; John Hughes, M D; Rev Wm Earnshaw, Hancock; Mr Joseph Mann, Clear Spring; Rev H N Sipes, Washington city.

N B Persons coming from Cumberland take the Bedford stage and stop at Centreville, from whence they will be conveyed to Rainsburg.

T. T. McCLURE, President.
J. FILLER, Secretary.
July 31, 1857—1t

Valuable Real
AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber, declining business, will sell, at Public Sale, on the premises, all his real and personal estate, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of October next; situate on the Juniata, Harman's Bottom, Juniata Township, Bedford Co., Pa.—The real estate consists of in and about 400 acres of Patented Land lying on both sides of the Juniata River, comprising fine meadow and rolling lands, about 300 acres cleared and under cultivation. The improvements are a first rate Stone Flouring Mill 45 feet square, 3 stories, running four stones, two French Burrs and doing an excellent business. This Mill is substantially built, well cemented and in good condition. Also an excellent Saw Mill in operation, besides other water power sufficient for a superior Mill. Stone Mansion House, Farm Tenant House, Farm House, Barns and Stables. Land extends about 1½ miles along the Juniata and is well watered with springs and wells, having also a fair supply of Fruit Trees. This property might be divided so as to make three convenient farms, with necessary improvements; is well situated in regard to markets, being within 28 miles of Cumberland, and 14 of Bedford, about 1½ miles from the Glade Turnpike, and situated on the great "*Drover Road.*" From the droves quite an income has been and may be derived. Upon the whole this is a very valuable and desirable property upon which an energetic man can do a great business.

The subscriber will also sell all his personal property, consisting of 8 Horses, including several very valuable young Horses, Cows and young cattle, Sheep and Hogs—6 horse, four horse, and 2 horse wagons—7 Ploughs, Harrows, Horse Gears, and a large lot of farming utensils: Also House furniture and Kitchen utensils.—A quantity of Grain, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.

The subscriber, residing on the premises, will be pleased to meet persons desiring to purchase at any time up to the day of sale, and will take pleasure in showing the premises, and will receive private offers of purchase, and in case of a suitable offer will conclude a contract of sale.

☞ TERMS—$3000 in hand, as may suit purchasers, and the balance will be made payable on the most accommodating terms, so much so that an enterprising man may be able to make them off the premises. Terms will be fully made known by calling on the subscriber.

The subscriber refers to Gen. Bowman and John P. Reed, Esq., of Bedford, from whom full particulars will be had. JACOB RIFFLE.

Juniata Tp., July 31, 1857.

☞ NO HUMBUG.—H. H. HUTZ'S Celebrated Tetter Wash is the only safe and sure remedy ever discovered for curing the Tetter, Ringworm, and all eruptions of the skin. It is so infallible a remedy, that a perfect cure in all cases of Tetter is guaranteed, if attentively applied. In ordinary cases one bottle will be sufficient to perfect a cure. In bad cases, with a Tetter of long standing, more will be required. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale at Dr. Reamer's Drug Store, Bedford, Pa.

May 22, 1857—1y.

CAMP MEETING.

☞ The Camp Meeting of Bedford Circuit of the M. E. Church will be held on Solomon Sparks' land about three miles from Bloody Run, commencing on the 21st of August, The Brethren of Bedford station are cordially invited to tent with us.

JAMES A. COLEMAN,
WM. H. STEVENS,
June 26, 1857. Pastors.

CARPETING! CARPETING!!—Will be found at REED'S STORE from 50 cts. to 1,50, of the best make and material.


## COURT PROCLAMATION.

*To the Honorable the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.*

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN G. HARTLEY and A. J. SNIVELY, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the last Monday of August, (being the 31st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 14th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1857.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 14, 1857.

## BANK NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Central Bank of Penn'a, to be located at Hollidaysburg, Blair county Pa., will be opened at the following places, to wit:—

At Ayers Hotel in Williamsburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of August next. At the Martinsburg Hotel in the Borough of Martinsburg, on Friday and Saturday, the 14th and 15th days of August next. At the Bedford Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday and Tuesday the 17th and 18th days of August next. At the Logan House, in the Borough of Altoona, on Thursday, the 20th day of August next. At the National Hotel in Tyrone city, on Saturday, the 22d day of August next, when all who desire to take stock in said Bank will have an opportunity to do so:—The Books will be kept open six hours during each day, and all persons offering to subscribe shall first pay the attending Commissioners the sum of five dollars on each share so subscribed.

T. C. MACDOWELL,
C. L. LLOYD,
S. W. RHODES,
Committee on part of Commissioners

July 31, 1857.


WM. SHAFFER,

Merchant Tailor,

Continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at his old stand in Julianna st, and is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their custom, on reasonable terms. He constantly keeps on hand a large assortment of ready-made Clothing of a good and substantial quality. And, having in store a choice selection of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Drillings, &c. &c. he invites all in want of Clothing to give him a call, as he feels confident he can please all who do so.

Bedford, July 3, 1857.

GREAT ARRIVAL!
of Spring GOODS

The undersigned has just returned from the Eastern cities with a large stock of Spring Goods; and is now exhibiting at

CHEAP SIDE

a general assortment of new style of Spring Goods, comprising, in part, Ladies' Dress Goods, Ducal Crocovella Challi, fancy and plain De Laine, Brilliants, Lawns, Calicoes, &c. &c.

For gentlemens' and boys' wear Cassimeres, Cassinets, Canton Cloth, Shepperd Check, Cottonades, &c.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Woollen and Rag Carpets, Floor Oil Cloth, Syrup molasses, white and brown Sugars, green and black Teas, Groceries of all kinds, Queensware, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, &c., Hardware, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c. and all articles usually kept in stores.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

The undersigned will sell cheap for cash or produce, and hopes by fair dealing to receive his usual share of custom.

G. W. RUPP.

April 10, 1857.

MORE NEW GOODS.

A. B. CRAMER & CO. have just opened another supply of SUMMER GOODS, rendering their assortment very complete. Beautiful new-style Calicoes, Barage Robes, handsome White Crape and Stella Shawls, Brilliants, &c. —Superior French Cassimeres and striped Satteens for Mens' Wear; also a full supply of Carpetings, Groceries, Mackerel, Herring, &c.

☞ Country Produce wanted, and good prices will be given. Call and see our Stock and learn the prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 26, 1857.

To

## Agricultural.

### Applying Manures.

The agricultural papers are discussing the question whether it is better to apply manure on the surface of the ground in the Fall, or to plow it under in the Spring. Dr. Vœlcker, a distinguished agriculturist of England, we believe, originated the new plan of surface manuring, and it is now advocated by some in this country, among them Prof. S. W. Johnson.—Jno. Johnson, a correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, goes so far as to say that he would rather have "two loads of manure applied to the surface in the Fall, than five plowed under."—But it is not only scientific men and theorists who differ on this question. There are some practical farmers who do not believe that manure loses its ammonia or other valuable elements by exposure to the air, and we have known a few, who years ago, practised this *new* system. It appears to us that nothing can be lost by plowing the manure under at once, while there certainly is a loss in exposing it. It will require a good deal of writing and reasoning by scientific cultivators, to convince the majority of our farmers that the "old way" is not the best.

### Thinning Plants.

Cobbett said, in speaking of the culture of cucumbers, that two plants in a hill would bear a smaller crop than one, three less than two, four less than three, until fifty plants would bear nothing at all. The remark will apply to all cucurbitous plants, as melons, squashes and pumpkins—which are often allowed to grow too thickly. A single plant (or two plants at most, so as to insure one in case of accident to the other,) on a rich, well prepared, and well cultivated piece of land, with a space of six or seven feet, is far better than a large number.—The culture of turnips, and especially those of the rutta baga kind, requires a bold thinning out. A novice of the culture of these roots may be readily distinguished by his thick drills, who would be startled at the "frightful waste" of thrifty young plants, which the experienced cultivator boldly practices, and with such decided advantage.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Effects of Clover Hay on Animals.—Some late writers have taken the position that clover hay-produces a most injurious effect on domestic animals, particularly horses; and that to this cause the great increase of diseased horses is to be attributed. We lately heard a farmer affirm, that he believed the introduction of clover hay into general cultivation the greatest curse yet inflicted on the country, and assigned as a reason for this singular opinion, its effects on animals when used as a fodder. Late English writers have attributed to this kind of hay the prevalence of heaves in horses, and the great increase of other diseases that effect the respiratory organs. This is a most important subject and should receive a full investigation. Clover is too important, a plant to be discarded or condemned except upon the most satisfactory evidence. Its value as a fertilizer and a preparative for wheat, to say nothing of its use for pasture and hay, would demand that it should not be condemned unheard. For ourselves, we have very little belief in the injurious properties assigned to clover. We have used it constantly for pasture and for hay more than thirty years, and never, to our knowledge, has any animal suffered from it certainly, no horse has been taken with the heaves when fed on it, or while in our possession. As hay for sheep, we have considered it unrivaled, and should have no fear that any stock would not winter well, with a supply of well-cured clover hay.

And here lies, we think, the great source of objection to clover hay. It is too often imperfectly cured. To save the leaves and the heads which are apt to fall in handling or curing, the hay is put into the barn while the large stems are full of moisture or the natural juices, and the fermentation which ensues cause the whole mass to become damp; and if not spoiled wholly, it becomes mouldy, black, and when used raised such a dust, it is no wonder that horses and cattle are choked or their lungs destroyed. Our experience show that clover may be perfectly cured without losing any of its valuable parts; cured so that when fed out, no more dust will be flying than from timothy or herds grass, and we shall be slow to believe that from such hay any injury to animals ever ensues.—*Ohio Valley Farmer.*

### No Drones in the Family.

A farmer's daughter, in the *Genesee Farmer*, says:

In a farmer's family there should be no drones; and if there is more work out of doors than in, women should not object to milking cows, or otherwise lend a helping hand to whatever they can do. It only exercises the same muscles that are required in making lemon custards, or whipping Italian cream; and in no way will a young man be more impressed with a love of rural life, than to see his sisters taking an active part in the useful as well as ornamental work of an orderly, pleasant, actractive home.

Value of the Hay Crops.—The hay crop of the free States in 1856 is estimated by Mr. Helper, of North Carolina, to exceed in value four times the cotton crop of the South. It also exceeded the value of all the cotton, rice, hay and hemp produced in the fifteen slave States.

Worth Knowing.—One pound of green copperas, costing seven cents dissolved in one quart of water and poured down a privy, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. For water closets aboard ships and steamboats, about hotels and other public places, there is nothing so nice to cleanse places as simple green copperas dissolved under the bed in anything that will hold water, and thus render a hospital, or other places for the sick, free from unpleasant smells. For butcher's stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks and wherever there are offensive, putrid gasses, dissolve copperas, and sprinkle it about and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere. So says a cotemporary.


**A large assortment of Hair, Tooth and Clothes Brushes just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's.**

**FOR THE BEDFORD SPRINGS!**

THE undersigned respectfully informs the traveling public that he has established between Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the town of Bedford, a daily (Sundays excepted) line of

MAIL COACHES.

Passengers leaving Pittsburg at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Bedford same night; leaving the Washington Hotel, Bedford, at 6½ o'clock A. M., will arrive at Pittsburg same night.

A Hack will always be at the station at Latrobe, on the arrival of the Mail train from Pittsburg, to convey passengers and baggage to the Hotel.

Fare through from Pittsburg to Bedford, including Railroad Fare, $4. This line is on the old

**PA. TURNPIKE,**

leading from Pittsburg, by way of Chambersburg, to Philadelphia, passing through Youngstown, Ligonier, Stoystown and Schellsburg, and connecting with the Mail Line to Chambersburg.

This line is certainly the cheapest and best route to Bedford, and therefore the most advantageous to persons visiting that place.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN,
July 17, 1857—3m.* Proprietor.

WM. HENRY LEAS. SAMUEL HARSH.

**LEAS & HARSH,**
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
DES MOINES, IOWA.

We buy and sell Eastern Exchange and Land Warrants—select and enter lands with cash and warrants—pay taxes—invest money—make collections and attend to all legal business generally.

ALSO,
LEAS & HARSH,
BANKERS & LAND AGENTS, LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

One of the Partners has located in Leavenworth City and will transact all business connected with the Banking and Real Estate Business. For a few months yet, correspondents will address us at Des Moines.

REFERENCES.

W. S. Gilman. 90 Beaver st. New York.
*Philadelphia.*—Seiger, Lamb & Co. North 3d Street; James, Kent & Sautee, do.; Lefever & Serrill, do.; Drexill & Co. Bankers, do.
*Washington City, D. C.*—Hon. R. J. Atkinson, 3d Auditor, Treasury Department; Chubb & Bros. Bankers.
*Carlisle, Pa.*—Edward Shower, Hon. J. H. Graham.
*Huntingdon, Pa.*—Wm. B. Leas, David Blair, Esqrs.
*Bedford.*—Hon. Job Mann, Gen. Bowman.
*Schellsburg.*—Duncan McVicker, Esq.
March 20, 1857—1y.

**NOTICE.**

In the matter of the exceptions to the confirmation of the final account of Job Mann, Esq., one of the Executors of the last Will &c. of Abr'm. Kerns, deceased, the undersigned, appointed to examine the exceptions and report an account, will attend for that purpose at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the 20th day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where all persons may attend.

JNO. MOWER,
*Auditor.*
July 31, 1857.

**Pattonville and Woodberry Turnpike Road Company.**

IN the matter of the sequestration upon the Pattonville and Woodberry Turnpike Road—In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County:

WHEREAS, Joseph B. Noble, Esq., Sequestrator of said Road, did on the 7th day of May 1857, file his account in the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said county as sequestrator of the said road.

NOTICE, is hereby given to the creditors of the said turnpike road company, and all others interested in the said road, that the Hon. Judges of said court have fixed Monday the 31st day of August, inst., for the hearing of the same—and for showing cause why the said account ought not to be allowed; and in default thereof, the same will be confirmed.

Witness the Honorable F. M. Kimmell, Esq., President of our said Court at Bedford, this 3d day of Aug. A. D. 1857. D. WASHABAUGH,
Aug. 7, '57. Proth'y.

**BEDFORD SPRINGS.**

This property has, during the last year, passed into the hands of a company, who, in addition to the former buildings, have erected a handsome and commodious Hotel building, and two spacious bath-houses, and have ornamented and improved the grounds. The hotel buildings will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 16th of June inst, and kept open until the 1st of October. Passengers from Baltimore or Philadelphia reach the Springs in one day via Pennsylvania rail-road, the completion of the Broad-top Rail Road leaving but twenty miles of staging over a fine road. Mr. Willard, formerly of Washington city, and recently of the Burnet House, Cincinnati, will superintend the Hotel. To invalids, generally, the Bedford waters, in connection with the mountain air, are perhaps more highly beneficial than any other in the Union.

P. GOSSLER,
President Bedford Springs Company.
June 12, 1857.

**Shryock & Smith,**

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.
March 6.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has e'er been discovered by man,
Like that wonderful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

*TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.*

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—A Great variety of Silks, Chalies, Lamertines, &c., to suit all tastes, at REED'S CHEAP STORE.

SUMMER WEAR.—150 pieces of Summer wear, comprising Linsies, Cotton and Woolen, at REED'S STORE.
May 15, 1857.

☞WANTED, at SHOEMAKER'S Colonade Store, 5,000 pounds of WOOL, for which the highest price will be paid. June 5, '57.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. Ashcom, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

JUST RECEIVED—Boston Tea and Pic Nic Crackers, Swiss Cheese, Sardines in Oil, London Pickles, Mackenaw Trout, &c.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.

**DENTIST.**

C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

**Spectacles!**

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.
Bedford, May 22, 1857.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY!

*Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,*

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices, and The public are respectfully invited to call examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

**Notice**

*To the Citizens of Bedford County.*

All Land Warrants to be executed by me, must be placed in my hands to be regularly filed in the office.

I will execute all warrants and orders of resurveys with promptness. Also, will attend to job-work on call. I will be in Bedford the first week of every month, or oftener if required.—Address, Stonerstown, Bedford County.

SAML. KETTERMAN.
June 12, 1857.

EVERHART, ASHCOM, & CO.
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
*HOPEWELL, PA.*

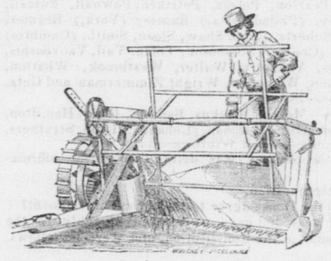
The subscribers doing business under the Firm of Everhart, Ashcom, & Co., are now prepared to Store and Ship Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Merchandize upon reasonable terms.

They also keep on hand Plaster, Fish, Salt, Rock Powder, &c., to which they invite the attention of Merchants in the country and Farmers.

The highest cash prices paid for Flour and Grain that the Eastern Market will afford.

John C. Everhart, Geo. R. Barndollar,
C. W. Ashcom, John F. Lowry.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

**Combined**
**REAPER AND MOWER.**



Patented by J. H. MANNY, Sept. 22, 1851, April 12, 1852, June 21, 1853, March 29, 1854, Oct. 15, 1854, and by WALTER A. WOOD, 24th day of June and 1st day of July, 1856. The best combined MACHINE ever invented.

From the success of last year's operations I take pleasure in announcing this Machine to the Farmers for the next Harvest, and feel assured it will fully meet their highest expectations.—It is easily managed, cuts clean and easy, is of light draft, and readily changed from a Reaper to a Mower, and vice versa, requiring not more than a minute to make the change. The alterations from last year are as follows, viz:

All the Journals will be Case-hardened, the SHOES, GUARDS AND GEARING, will be built of the best Salisbury Iron, and wrought iron substituted for cast in several places. The Machine is made to mow lodged clover without obstruction, by simply removing four bolts and leaving off a part of the frame work. With these alterations and improvements the machine will be stronger than heretofore, when it was the only reliable

COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER

made.

The Machine is warranted capable of cutting from ten to fifteen acres of grass or grain per day, in a workman-like manner.

N. B. Parties manufacturing Reaping or Mowing Machines, using WOOD'S PATENTS, are cautioned against their further use, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use heretofore made of them.

For further particulars the Farmers are respectfully invited to call upon **Blymire & Hartley,** Agents for Bedford County, Pa., who will furnish Pamphlets containing Certificates, &c.

For Sale by BLYMIRE & HARTLEY, Bedford, Pa.

E. K. PARSONS, Harrisburg,
General Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania.
May 15, 1857.

Bedford, May 8th, 1857.

Messrs. Blymire & Hartley:

Gentlemen:—I purchased one of Manny's Reaping and Mowing Machines last year. Its reputation being the highest, and having seen it cut grain to my entire satisfaction, I bought it after grain harvest. My hay was cut with it; and, from its admirable adaptation to the purposes intended—having fully equalled the representation—I am pleased to recommend it to the farmers of Bedford County as an excellent Mower and Reaper, believing it fully worth the price asked as a Mower alone.

JOHN WATSON.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

**Bedford Hotel,**
**And General Stage Office.**

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

**WASHINGTON HOTEL.**

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends, and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

CABINET MAKING BUSINESS.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloody Run, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Cabinet-Making Business in all its various branches, at his old stand in the West end of the Run, immediately opposite the store of Capt. Wm. States, where he is prepared to make furniture of every kind, either plain or ornamental, on reasonable terms. Persons commencing housekeeping, can be supplied on short notice with every article of furniture they may desire.

He keeps a horse and hearse, and will make coffins to order, and attend funerals on accommodating terms.

MORTZ KLAHRE.
Bloody Run, May 22, 1857.

**NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

The undersigned having just returned from the Eastern Cities, are now recieving a large and splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting, in part, of Ladies Dress Goods, black and fancy Silks, plain and figured Delains, Poplins, Challies, Lawns, Brilliants, White Goods, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, &c. &c. Sheeting, Crash, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, fancy and union Casimeres, Cloths, and a general assortment of Mens and Boys Summer Ware of all discriptions, single and double CARPET Chain, all colors. Boots, Shoes and Hats in Great Variety, Hardware, Queensware, Brooms and Buckets, Groceries, Syrup, Molasses, white and brown Sugar, green and black Teas, Fish, Tobacco, Indigo, Spices, Dye stuffs, &c. &c. all of which will be sold cheap, as they are determined not to be undersold by any one. Thankful for past favors, they hope to receive a general share of the public patronage.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.
April 17, 1857.

☞Wanted, 5000 lbs. Bacon, at Shoemaker's Colonade Store, for which the highest Market price will be paid.

**Mrs. S. E. Potts**

Is just receiving and opening an elegant assortment of *Spring and Summer Goods*, embracing all the latest styles and patterns of Ladies Dress Goods, to which she invites their especial attention. Also a superior assortment of Trimmed and untrimmed Bonnets, Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, Parasols, Skirts, Hosiery, Collars, Capes, &c. &c.

Bedford, April 24, 1857.

**GREAT EXCITEMENT!**

The Elegant Assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Just received and opened at
REED'S CHEAP STORE IN BEDFORD

having created quite an excitement in our usually quiet town, the subscriber feels confident that he can exhibit such a stock of Goods as will meet the general wants of both town and country, at fair prices. As it will cost nothing to examine his Stock he invites all in want of either substantial or Dress Goods to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

JACOB REED.
May 1, 1857.

CHAIRS AND CABINET FURNITURE.

The subscriber has removed to the shop on West Pitt Street, recently occupied by William Ritchey as a Machine Shop, where he continues to make to order and keep on hand a general assortment of chairs and cabinet furniture; consisting in part of Spring Seat Parlor Chairs, French Rocking Chairs, Cane seat and Windsor, Sofas, Lounges, Ottomans, What-Nots, Music Stands, Fancy Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dinner, and Extension Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, &c. Suits of cottage-furniture at very moderate prices, so that it is within the reach of all to have nice, good, and fashionable furniture. The Ladies are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves, as it will be my desire to please all tastes.

N. B. Coffins will be made on the shortest notice for any who will favor him with a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
May 29, 1857.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

A FARM, containing 200 acres, more or less, in Franklin County, Pa., is offered for sale. Particulars can be had by inquiring of the subscriber in Bedford.

VALENTINE STECKMAN.
May 16, 1856.

**John P. Reed,**

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,
*Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.*

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

**LAW NOTICE.**
**W. J. BAER, Attorney at Law:**

WILL practice regularly in the Courts of Bedford County hereafter. He may, during Court Weeks, be consulted at his room at the Washington Hotel.
Nov. 23, 1855.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*
Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

WM. FOSTER,
WITH
*BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.*

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856.

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams, &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store.

As the season for chapped hands and faces is coming on, we advise our friends to go to Dr. Harry's cheap Drug Store and purchase a box of Bazin's Amandine, for the prevention and cure of chapped hands. Only 37½ cents per box.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

*White Teeth* and a *Perfumed Breath* can be acquired by using the *Balm of a Thousand Flowers* to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.
**Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.**

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.
May 9, 1856.

**D. Border,**
**Clock & Watch Maker**
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the bert style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.
April 27, 1855.

BOOK BINDING STORE.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the Public that he still continues to carry on the

BOOK BINDING,

in No. 8 of the Franklin Buildings Chambersburg; where all binding entrusted to his care will be punctually attended to, and bound with neatness and care.

He still continues to keep on hand a good assortment of Religious, Historical Miscellaneous Blank and School Books, Stationery &c., which he will sell on moderate terms.

THOS. W. WRIGHT.
Dec. 7, 1855.

NEW FIRM AT HOPEWELL.

The subscribers, trading and doing business under the Firm of Barndollar, Lowry & Co., would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened at the above place, and are daily receiving, a large stock of Merchandize, consisting in part of Muslins, Tickings, Osenbergs, Drills, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Cloths, Flannels, Delanes, French Merinos, Silks, Calicos, Hats & Caps, Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, and Groceries of all descriptions.

Also a large assortment of ready-made Clothing, all of which will be sold upon as short profits as can be had in the country.

Geo. R. Barndollar, John F. Lowry,
John C. Everhart, C. W. Ashcom.
Dec. 26, 1856—1y.

CORN SHELLERS, FODDER CUTTERS,
**and Corn Mills.**

☞We but ask the Farmers to give these Machines a trial; and, if they are not good, and do not work as represented, they may be returned, and the money will be promptly refunded. Give them a trial—it will cost nothing—and, by having them you will save money.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.
Bedford, December 19, 1856.

**W. HOERKENS,**
UPHOLSTERER,

Would announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in his line, in the best style, and on reasonable terms. MATRASSES, with or without Springs, made in a superior manner, equal to the best made in the city, and to this branch of his business he would invite especial attention. He may be found at the shop of Mr. John Border, near the residence of Maj. Washabaugh.
Bedford, Nov. 14, 1856.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.
Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

**Dr. B. F. Harry**

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.
June 24, 1853.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

**Wunderlich & Nead,**
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
*North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,*
CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*,* They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.
June 10, 1853.

**DR. F. C. REAMER**

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

**Cessna & Shannon,**

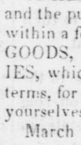
Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

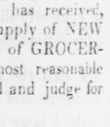
S. J. M'CAUSLIN,
**FASHIONABLE TAILOR,**

HAS removed his shop to his private residence, one door west of Wm. Stahl, where he is fully prepared to make all kinds of garments for Men and Boys in the most fashionable style, and on reasonable terms. Having had much experience in the business, and being determined to use his best exertions to please, he hopes to receive a liberal share of the patronage of a generous public.

☞Garments cut to order on the shortest notice.
Bedford, May 23, 1856.

**Drugs and Books.**
DR. F. C. REAMER





Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

**Blymire & Hartley**

WOULD announce to the public that they have just received and opened the most extensive assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing articles ever brought to Bedford, to which they invite the attention of purchasers. Their stock is comprised of so great a variety, that it is impossible to think of enumerating the articles in a newspaper advertisement. Let all who want a good article, at a small profit, call on us and they can be gratified.
March 20, 1857.

**JACOB REED**

TAKES pleasure in informing his customers and the public generally that he has received, within a few days past, a large supply of NEW GOODS, and a choice selection of GROCERIES, which he offers on the most reasonable terms, for cash or produce. Call and judge for yourselves.
March 20, 1857.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
*Chambersburg.*
March 6.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

*BOOTS & SHOES.*—The subscribers have just opened a large supply of Boots and Shoes, suitable for Fall and Winter.

*A. B. CRAMER & Co.*

THE undersigned having entered into partnership, respectfully announce to the public generally, that they are now prepared to furnish anything in their line at exceedingly low rates. We are now opening an elegant Stock of Hardware, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Japanned, Brass, French, and Brittania Ware, Willow, Cedar, and Pine Ware, Nails, Glass, Brushes, Putty, &c., &c. A large stock of TIN-WARE constantly on hand, of our own manufacture. Spouting and other work done to order, as usual. STOVES of every description for wood or coal, of which we are just receiving some beautiful new patterns. Also Farm Implements in great variety, warranted as represented, the best and latest Inventions of the day. And, as we are every week receiving goods from Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Pittsburg, we will always endeavor to keep a full supply of everything in our line, or at least furnish any article required at a short notice.

We are also prepared to furnish all kinds of Lead Pipe, Water and Pump Fixtures, at low rates. We cordially invite all to give us a call, and especially the Ladies, as we have nearly everything to make house keeping easy from a Needle to a Cooking Stove.

GEO. BLYMIRE.
WM. HARTLEY.
Oct. 3, 1856-1y.


**SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.**

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD.

On and after Monday, March 2d, 1857, two passenger trains a day, each way, (except Sundays,) will run between HOPEWELL & HUNTINGDON.

Leaving Hopewell at 12.15 P M & 6.10 P M.
Arriving at Hopewell at 9.40 A M & 5.40 P M.
Connecting at Huntingdon with trains for East and West, via. Penn'a R. R.

THOS. T. WEIRMAN,
Huntingdon, Feb. 26, 1857. Sup't.